

**"111"**  
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They are GOOD! 10¢

"Pussy Wants a Corner"  
"Go to Your Next Door Neighbor"

Half of New York seems to play the old game October First, and those who don't want to be left out—don't want to be "it"—arrange for corners and moving vans far in advance. And those who don't want to be left without the greatest of all home comforts—ice—arrange for Service at least a day in advance.

A card to Knickerbocker giving address and stating time ice is wanted means uninterrupted service. 99 times out of 100 Knickerbocker can answer telephone calls for immediate service. Telephone Murray Hill 2127; Brooklyn, Nevins 2740.

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Tea Sets from \$10 to \$240

**OVINGTON'S**  
The Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue  
FIFTH AVENUE AT 39TH ST.

TO-DAY, 10:30 A. M.  
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28TH  
Estate of the late  
**Countess**  
**Aida T. Tagliavia**  
EXECUTOR'S SALE  
at the private residence  
**59 West 74th St.**  
(Bet. Central Park W. & Columbus Ave.)  
I have been instructed by  
**S. Ormond Goldman, Esq., M. D.**  
Executor  
To sell by auction  
The Entire Modern Furniture  
and Appointments  
including Upright Player Piano,  
Large Victrola and records, Solid  
Silver, Gorham, Plate, Chalice,  
Oriental Rugs, Linens, Books, House  
Suite, Collection of Paintings, Art  
Objects, and other personal effects  
throughout the residence.  
**Lewis M. Johnston, Attorney for**  
**Executor, 35 Nassau St.**  
**Augustus W. Clarke**  
Auctioneer  
Clarke's, 42-44 East 58th Street  
Tel. Plaza 7534

**Women's Overseam**  
**Kid Gloves**  
**Two-Clasp**



**CROSS**  
LONDON  
\$2.00

Made in white, black, mode and brown.  
The Women's of 1st & 2nd Stores  
464 Fifth Ave., New York. 333 Broadway  
London-15 Tremont Street  
London-39 Regent Street

At the Closed Car Show  
Grand Central Palace

Women admire the  
distinctive lines, the  
fine finish, the careful  
attention to detail.

**MARMON**  
The Foremost Fine Car  
Marmon Automobile Co. of N.Y.  
1830 Broadway at 62nd St.

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For office or home use in great  
variety of style and price.  
Send for descriptive circular, or representative to call with samples.  
INSTALLED ON TRIAL FOR ONE WEEK  
**SCOFIELD & CO.**  
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## ROOT SAYS PUBLIC MORALITY IS ISSUE

Outcome of State Election to Show in Higher or Lower Standard.

### MILLER MAN OF HOUR

Speaker Contrasts His Economy With Hylan's Inefficiency.

### ATTITUDES ARE DEFINED

Governor Declared Not Self-Seeking, Whereas Mayor Is by Implication.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau.  
Albany, Sept. 27.

Elihu Root told the Republican State Convention in his keynote speech to-day that the issue of the campaign was moral rather than economic, and the outcome of the election would be reflected in a higher or lower standard of public morals.

Of Gov. Miller Mr. Root said: "He is not playing the part of Governor in order to be President or Senator or to be re-elected Governor. He is simply doing what he thinks is wise and just for the benefit of the people of the State. He did not seek the office of Governor—it sought him. He is not seeking office now—it is seeking him."

In contrast to Gov. Miller's efficient administration of State affairs, Mr. Root called attention to the Hylan administration in New York City.

"Under that political control which is now seeking to substitute a man of his own choice in the Governor's chair," he said, "appropriations of the New York State increased from \$25,476,328.76 in 1920 to \$35,543,756.57 in 1922, and added that in the same period the direct tax levied by the State had been reduced over \$15,000,000."

**Surveys State Finances.**  
In his survey of the financial affairs of the State Mr. Root pointed out that in the ten year period from 1911 to 1920 the annual budget jumped from \$4,074,192.58 to \$14,629,906.60, while in the same period the State's population had increased from 8,113,614 to 10,384,829 or less than one-sixteenth as rapidly as the increase in expenditure.

Gov. Miller, he said, turned the tide by reducing the expense of the State government more than \$18,000,000 in 1921 and reducing the State budget by \$12,672,009.28 in 1922.

Following are the important points touched upon in his speech: "The most important question in the coming New York State election will be whether the great body, orderly, good, and sober men who are going to attend seriously to their part of the business of government. It is a question of the amount of interest taken by the men and women who have in mind to grind, who are not trying to get anything out of government except the ends of government that affect everybody alike—order and liberty, efficient protection to life and property, prompt and impartial justice, good sanitation, good roads, good schools, economy in public expenditure, efficiency in public service, moderation and fair distribution in taxation. Will the men and women who want these things and seek no special privileges or profits from government for themselves, realize their duty?"

"Let me try to state the situation as I see it."  
"For a period which began before the great war there has been a steady increase in the activities and the cost of State government. Expenses, appropriations, payrolls, tax levies, all have steadily mounted up higher and higher."

**His Estimate of Miller.**  
"The continual increase was occasioned partly by the increase of population; partly by necessary and proper extensions of governmental activity to meet new conditions of living; partly by the pressure of organized minorities and special groups who sought special expenditures from the State and whose power to punish politicians made resistance to their demands difficult; partly by the increased desire to share in the distribution of public funds created by observing freedom of distribution; partly by the inevitable looseness of expenditure incident to a government whose organization formed under simple conditions had never been adapted to more complicated conditions; and partly by that universal weakness of human nature which makes it easier to spend other people's money than to make political or personal enemies by refusal."

"The process which I have described was reinforced by the demoralizing influence of the great war, the habit of indifference to cost under the necessities of war; the habit of loose and profligate expenditure which is associated with every great war; the widespread appetite for public plunder cultivated by getting easy money from public treasuries. Under this influence the process of State extravagance was accelerated at the very time when we were all demanding that it be checked."

Then Mr. Root quoted figures from the State's budgetary appropriations from 1911 to 1920, showing the feverish acceleration of expenditures toward the close of the decade and pointing out how the difficulty of stopping such a process was increasing with each increased budget. He continued:

"In the election of November, 1920, however, the people of the State elected a Governor who happened to have exactly the qualities needed for leadership in a change of the business of the State from public extravagance to public economy and efficiency. I say happened because there is always an element of chance when a man is selected for new duties. We all know that Nathan L. Miller had been an honest and efficient Controller of the State. We all know that he had been an able and impartial Judge of the Supreme Court and of the Court of Appeals of the State. But nobody knew, nobody could know, whether he had the special qualities necessary to stop the habit of increasing extravagance in the State government. It appears that he had those qualities. We now know from the test of experience that we were fortunate in finding just the right man for this difficult task."

**Not Playing a Part.**  
"Gov. Miller knew the public business of the State. He did not have to depend upon the ex parte statement of any bureau chief or any interested party in the State's transactions. He knew the life of the State and its people, its politics and politicians, its business and business men, its farm life and its city life, its production and its trade. To an active and alert intelligence he added a trained faculty for thorough and systematic study of difficult questions and a cheerful willingness to do hard work."

He continued:

"The only advice criticism of the state as now revised is that it does not meet with ancient ideas that the candidates must be widely scattered geographically. Gov. Miller comes from Onondaga, William J. Donovan for Lieutenant-Governor from Erie, Erskine C. Rogers for Attorney-General from Washington, Cadell for State Engineer from Monroe, William J. Maier for Comptroller from Seneca."

The withdrawal of Col. Black leaves Queens without a candidate, and of course New York is bereft by the insurrection of John J. Lyons, but such are the chances of politics. Some of the leaders talked of running Samuel Gifford, a war veteran and engineer of Queens for State Engineer, but he said he would not think of taking public office. A rumor, generally disbelieved, had it that Joseph De Bragga, the Queens leader, would try to make up for the loss of Col. Black by becoming Dana R. Wallace, Queens District Attorney, for Attorney-General.

In making known the fact that after consulting his closest friends he had decided not to try for renomination, Attorney-General Newton said:

"The friendly attitude toward me of the delegates attending the convention has been demonstrated in a way which places me under lasting obligations, and I desire to thank the many friends throughout the State, especially the judges of the courts and other members of the legal profession, who have expressed their generous approval of my administration as Attorney-General and their hope that I would be continued in that office."

## S. J. JOSEPH OF BRONX WILL SUCCEED LYONS

Continued from First Page.

divert traffic from New York's own barge canal, on which the State has spent \$166,000,000.

### Black Favors Project.

Now it is discovered—so it was reported to-day—that Col. Black favors the St. Lawrence canal. In explanation of his retirement from the ticket the unofficial word was passed around to-day that at a hearing he had expressed himself as favoring the St. Lawrence canal project. It was also said that in the course of his engineering work he had made a report against the deepening of the Hudson River, which is a feature of the waterways transportation program favored by Gov. Miller.

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"The welfare of the party is of higher importance than any personal consideration, and in order to avoid a contest which might prove detrimental to party unity and good feeling, I have decided to withdraw my name from the consideration of the convention."

"I trust that my friends will give Gov. Miller and the others on the ticket their hearty support, and that whoever succeeds as Attorney-General may receive from the people of the State the same great courtesy and confidence which has been accorded to me throughout my official career."

Elihu Root, senior counselor of his party, started the Republican convention as temporary chairman to-day and in his speech defined the main issue of the campaign in this simple declarative sentence:

"The most important question in the coming New York State election will be whether the great body, orderly, good, and sober men who are going to attend seriously to their part of the business of government."

Mr. Root, strong of voice and fine of bearing at the age of 77, was affectionately saluted by the 1,189 delegates as he was escorted to the platform. His luminous address filled most of the short session. The convention, after a preliminary adjournment, listened to a eulogy of the late Elton R. Brown by Representative Ogden L. Mills and adjourned until tomorrow, when it will in all probability meet in the afternoon.

That business is the adoption of a platform and nomination of candidates for State offices and United States Senator.

mained undone might perhaps have been done, and some things might have been done better, during the last eighteen months, by the application of autocratic methods in our Government; some Senators and Congressmen might have been coerced, bulldozed, into acting against their own judgment, but all these possible things would have been of infinitesimal consequence compared with the injury of autocratic methods that would have been done to the habit and compared with the fact that by the President's refusal to use those methods he has brought us back to the sound basis of limited powers upon which our institutions rest.

"I need not dwell upon the revolution in administration and legislation which has brought our Government from the basis of profligate expenditure to the basis of careful economy. The figures of Government retrenchment already pass the line beyond which amount are so vast that our minds become incapable of measuring them. With Andrew Mellon holding the shield of protection over the Treasury and Gen. Charles Dawes, with accurate knowledge and torrential enthusiasm, wielding the sword of a Crusader, multitudes of superfluous employees have crossed the roads away from Washington, and the Government establishment is resuming its natural and healthy dimensions."

"We are all employers and laborers and the general public is apt to be impatient about strikes. So long as strikes were a contest between laborers and employers to secure for labor its fair shares of the new wealth which has come to mankind through invention and skill, and the application of science, and the art of organization, the sympathies of the American public were with labor. When a strike becomes an attempt to coerce the public into taking action by cutting off the supply of food or service necessary to the life of the community, I am sure that public feeling goes the other way."

"I think that in this country we are gradually approaching the point where the law of the land will provide for distinguishing between the two kinds of strikes, and protecting the public against compulsion by threat of peril to life or of destruction to the machinery of civilization, and at the same time protect the workman's liberty to refuse to work and the workman's liberty to work. If we cannot come to that point then the American government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people, will fail, and a few will rule the many. Perhaps we are approaching that point as rapidly as is practicable and wise to attempt."

"I am inclined to think that nothing could be better at this stage of the perennial process of industrial adjustment than the condition which has now been reached through the patient and sympathetic influence of the President. That condition is full and impartial investigation into the rights and wrongs upon which the recent strikes have rested accompanied by a clear and uncompromising declaration by the President of the rule of law and liberty which is to be applied to the results of the investigation."

Here Mr. Root went into detail on the methods pursued by Gov. Miller to enforce economies in various State departments. Turning to the subject of State enterprises fostered by Gov. Miller's administration, he took up the subject of the barge canals. He quoted figures to show the volume of trade on the canals of the State from 1890 to 1920. Then he traced Gov. Miller's activities in developing the canal project.

Mr. Root said in closing:

"The Presidency of the United States is so powerful an office that the whole Government has to adjust itself to a great degree to the President's way of doing business. With that process of readjustment under the benign influence of President Harding, autocracy disappeared from the Government of America."

"There is a strong tendency in human nature to admire the strong man—the man on horseback—the autocrat. The multitude of weaklings love to lean upon a man of that type and to follow him, but free, popular, self-government cannot be carried on that way. There can be no free republic with the spirit of usurpation, of hatred and revenge, but only in the spirit of respect and kindly consideration for the rights, the authority and the opinions of all one's fellows."

"Some useful things which have resulted from the administration of Gov. Miller are: Unequaled refinements in closed car upholstery and appointments."

At the Closed Car Show  
Grand Central Palace

**MARMON**  
The Foremost Fine Car  
Marmon Automobile Co. of N.Y.  
1830 Broadway at 62nd St.

## WOMEN WORK FOR A MILLER VICTORY

Conspicuous in Albany, They Add a New Touch to a State Convention.

### MOLLY PITCHERS ARRIVE

On a State Crusade to Repeal Volstead Act, Get Beer and Light Wines.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau.  
Albany, Sept. 27.

Women not only took an active part in the proceedings of the convention to-day, but they were the most intense listeners to Elihu Root's keynote speech. They were conspicuous in the galleries, the boxes and on the platform, and their attire added a touch of color that was lacking in the old time conventions. Their presence also resulted in much more orderliness in the proceedings.

Most of the prominent women's associations of the State have headquarters at the Ten Eyck and their representatives are industriously working in the interest of the objects of their organization. The platform committee is the object of their main consideration.

The Republican committee of 100 opened headquarters at the Ten Eyck today and its secretary, Miss Edith Day Robinson, announced that its 425 members endorse Gov. Miller's nomination and will participate in the party's plans for his election.

Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, chairman of the committee, is an alternate delegate to the convention from the Tenth Assembly district of New York. During the day, the members of the Young Republican Club and other delegates to the convention were guests of the committee and many prominent leaders of the party visited the headquarters.

Mrs. Douglas Robinson, sister of State Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson, and mother of Mrs. Arthur L. Robinson, chairman of the women's executive committee of the Republican State Committee was loudly applauded.

Women members of the Molly Pitcher Club, an organization against prohibition, are here to-day. They left New York on Monday by automobile and spoke against the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead law in most of the important communities between here and New York. The members of the club here are Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. Mary Grout, Miss Louis Seigel and Mrs. Frederick Marshall, all of New York City. They will continue up-State.

"We have talked in all towns, big and little, between New York and Albany, and there was only one man, a resident of Tarrytown, who was not completely in favor of our proposed platform," said Miss Carpenter.

"The Molly Pitcher Club endeavors to prevent any tendency on the part of our national Government to interfere with the personal habits of the American people unless these habits are criminal. Drinking is not a criminal habit unless indulged in to excess, therefore we feel that the Government has no right to interfere with drinking in moderation. Our purpose is to procure the sale of light wines and beers, regulated by the several States, and stronger spirits to be regulated by the Government."

"In every town along the way we talked with storekeepers, guests in hotels, newspaper men and newspaper owners. We found that all were completely in harmony with our plans."

"Because we favor the repeal of the Volstead act, it is no sign that we would favor non-enforcement of the law. As long as the prohibition amendment and Volstead act are the law of the land they should be obeyed, and we would insert a clause into our plank which would favor strict enforcement of the existing laws until those laws may be changed."

"Beer and light wines now; but no saloons ever." That is the platform we are trying to urge upon the Republican convention. We believe that it is the right and duty of all who still believe in real temperance, in self-respect, self-restraint and the force of personal morality to work for the repeal of the Volstead act and then of the prohibition amendment itself."

"I am inclined to think that nothing could be better at this stage of the perennial process of industrial adjustment than the condition which has now been reached through the patient and sympathetic influence of the President. That condition is full and impartial investigation into the rights and wrongs upon which the recent strikes have rested accompanied by a clear and uncompromising declaration by the President of the rule of law and liberty which is to be applied to the results of the investigation."

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## HOME RULE PLEDGE CERTAIN AT ALBANY

Continued from First Page.

a maternity and child welfare law of its own.

E. W. Johnson of New York sought endorsement of the Dyer anti-lynching bill, which was pending in the last session of Congress. Mrs. D'Angelo of the National Women's Party asked for legal and civil equality for men and women under the law. R. H. Templeton of Buffalo would commit the party to further developments of the barge canal and the extension of barge canal terminals.

A representative of the Consumers League asked for a plank calling for an eight hour day for women and a minimum wage commission for women and children. Objection to this resolution was made by Miss Ada Wolf of New York, who said that such measure can only bring hardship to and discrimination to women workers.

The New York State Federation of Labor program was presented by John M. O'Hanlon, which includes a beer and wine recommendation.

A beer and wine resolution was also presented by former Assemblyman Ransom H. Gillett, New York State representative of the Association against the Prohibition Amendment.

### NOMINATED IN PRIMARY, DIES ON THE SAME DAY

New Jersey Committeeman Had Been Under Knife.

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 27.—Charles C. Cardany, nominated from the First Ward of Atlantic county as Republican County Committeeman on Tuesday, died the same day in the Atlantic City Hospital after an operation for appendicitis.

The office, it was said, will remain vacant.

### BRADY FIRM SUSPENDED.

The firm of Edward Brady & Co. of 35 Broad street was suspended yesterday from regular membership on the New York Curb Exchange for failure to meet its engagements.

Women members of the Molly Pitcher Club, an organization against prohibition, are here to-day. They left New York on Monday by automobile and spoke against the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead law in most of the important communities between here and New York. The members of the club here are Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. Mary Grout, Miss Louis Seigel and Mrs. Frederick Marshall, all of New York City. They will continue up-State.

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**Madame Kargere**  
Fifth Avenue & 49th Street

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LAST THREE DAYS  
25% to 50% REDUCTIONS

Knitted Wool One-piece Dresses	\$15 Up
Wool Knitted Suits	\$35 Up
Sweaters	\$5 Up
Tricot Dresses	\$45 Up

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After October 1st at 636 Fifth Avenue

**EXCEPTIONAL UNDERWEAR**

UNDERWEAR of our own and the best other makes is featured by us in both Union and Two-Piece Suits. Our prices are no higher than elsewhere and you have the advantage here of being particularly well fitted.

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SHIRTMAKERS AND HABERDASHERS  
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**Mouquin's French Vermouth**  
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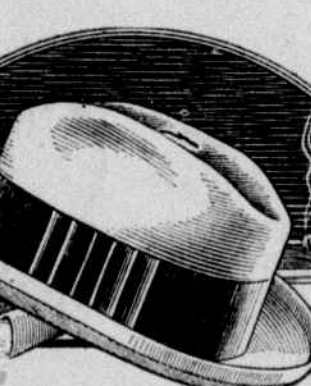
The mixer supreme for cocktails and highballs—the product of experience gained during two generations of winemaking at Bordeaux. Just 5 ounces of pure alcohol removed from each bottle for use in this country. Also Italian style.

Send us your dealer's name and 25c for a small bottle and a copy of our refreshing booklet—

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It's Full of Wonderful Secrets

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Telephone Spring 0044  
New York Office: 464 West Broadway

**Saks & Company**  
Broadway At 34th Street



There Is An Air of Quiet Refinement  
About A  
**MALLORY HAT**  
that always appeals to the critical—

ALL Mallory Hats breathe this exclusive atmosphere, so you are always sure of getting it in any style you select. The new models even surpass previous creations—which is another way of saying—America's First Hats have taken a step forward.

The leading shades are brown, gray, tan, pearl, Oxford and filbert.

Saks and Company are now featuring a very extensive collection of Mallory soft hats at

**Five Dollars and up**